

1. Mr Muston	B.415
2. Mr Morley Parry	A.421
3. Mr Perry	A.405 M104

Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

1968



ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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P U B L I C      H E A L T H

and

H O U S I N G      C O M I T T E E      \*

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Councillor Mrs. F.M.L. Richards - Chairman  
Councillor G.E. Gouldsmith - Vice Chairman

.....

Ex Officio - Councillor J.A.R. Jolly  
(Chairman of the Council)

.....

Members:-      Councillor G.R. Carr  
                  Councillor Mrs. M.M. Colquhoun  
                  Councillor I.S. Cox  
                  Councillor R.S. Glover  
                  Councillor G.W.C. White

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\*(as at May 1968)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

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Rosetta Barker - Medical Officer of Health  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

R.G. Goodbody \* - Chief Public Health Inspector

W.G. Reed \* - Additional Public Health Inspector

Miss C.A. Cheney - Clerk/Shorthand Typist

R. Ross-Shiells - Rodent Operator

.....

- \* Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

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Shoreham-by-Sea,  
Sussex BN4 6PR

October 1969.

To The Chairman and Members  
Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1968.

The Estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 17,950 persons, this being 380 less than in 1967.

Births numbered 236 (224 in 1967) and deaths from all causes 255 (200 in 1967). There were 8 deaths of infants under one year (3 in 1967). Cancer deaths totalled 47 (28 males and 19 females) and formed 18.4% of deaths from all causes. Cancer of lung bronchus was the cause of death of 10 males and 1 female and formed 4.3% of deaths from all causes.

There were 44 deaths attributed to diseases of the Respiratory System (20 males and 24 females), **excluding Tuberculosis.**

A motor vehicle accident was the cause of one death (a child) and all other accidents were the cause of 5 deaths. There were no maternal deaths and no deaths from abortion.

Infectious Diseases notified during the year totalled 42 compared with 265 in 1967

There were only 18 notifications of measles in 1968 whereas there were 241 notifications in 1967. However, 1967 was a 'Measles' year, this disease having a high incidence in alternate years. For this reason it is too early to say definitely how effective will be the Measles vaccination campaign which started in July 1968.

There were 3 notifications of dysentery due to *Shigella Sonnei* and it is important to note that the follow up of cases revealed that 22 other persons were infected with the germ. Sonné dysentery is normally a mild disease and for this reason some persons ignore

it. Such a policy is unacceptable in view of the fact that it can cause serious, even fatal illness in the very young and the aged. It is very easily spread directly or indirectly from the faeces of the infected individual to the mouth of another but this spread could be stopped by effective hand hygiene. There is great enthusiasm for vaccination and immunisation campaigns and rightly so, but it is a pity that more interest is not shown in the prevention of dysentery since, with this disease, prevention is in one's own hands.

Two items of public health importance have been under consideration by the Council in 1968. These are a hygienic method of refuse collection, and the elimination of cesspools in the district.

It will be seen on page 18 that the present method of refuse collection in Shoreham-by-Sea is part kerbside collection and part the skep system. In the Working Part Report on Refuse Collection, it is stated that "the skep system and kerbside collection are the worst of the traditional methods" and "the only two systems we can recommend for house-to-house collection are continental dustless loading and the paper sack system".

With a view to considering the introduction of a paper sack system Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee and of the Highways and Works Committee and Officers visited the factory of Reed Medway Sacks Ltd. near Maidstone on 20th March, 1968. The matter was then considered by the Council who in February 1969 agreed in principle to the adoption of the paper sack method of refuse collection. Not only is the paper sack method much more hygienic for all of us but it makes the job of refuse collection a much pleasanter one for the operators, so it is hoped the Council will see their way to implementing it throughout the District in the not too distant future.

It is almost incredible that in a town like Shoreham there are 103 properties connected to cesspools which are referred to on page 18 of this Report. It was encouraging that the Council decided to bear in mind, in connection with the draft estimates of 1969/70, the question of making provision for expenditure in relation to the 65 properties which can be connected to the sewer. However, no provision was made in the estimates but the Council decided to reconsider the matter the following year.

I wish to thank the Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee for their support, also the other Chief Officers, and the staff of my Department especially Mr. Goodbody, Chief Public Health Inspector.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Rosetta Parker*  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

Shoreham-by-Sea is on the South Coast, midway between Brighton and Worthing. The River Adur bounds the town on its west side and cuts off, from Shoreham town, the shingle beach south of the river.

For Local Government electoral purposes, the District is divided into six wards, each of which is represented by three members.

Area in acres	3,119
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population (1968)	17,950
Density of population: persons per acre (1967)	5.88
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1968	£1,223,611
Estimated Product of penny rate (1968-1969)	£4,940
Number of houses on valuation list 31st March, 1968	6,443
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	16.8

There are ten areas in the District set aside as parks or for recreation purposes ranging in size from 38.5 acres to .85 of an acre.

The facilities provided in these areas are:-

- 8 Association Football Pitches
- 1 Hockey Pitch
- 3 Cricket Pitches
- 1 Bowling Green
- 1 Putting Green
- 8 Hard Tennis Courts
- 1 Adventure Playground (Middle Road)
- 1 Conventional Playground (Buckingham Park)
- 7 Miscellaneous pieces of Playground Equipment on other sites

## VITAL STATISTICS - 1968

These vital statistics are calculated on a Mid-Year Home Population (Estimated) of 17,950.

### BIRTHS

#### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	99	119	218
Illegitimate	8	10	18
	—	—	—
	107	129	236
	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population			13.1
Rate after applying Comparability Factor			13.6
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate			0.81
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> (per cent of total live births)			7.6%

#### Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	1	4	5
	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			21

#### Total live and Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	100	123	223
Illegitimate	8	10	18
	—	—	—
	108	133	241
	—	—	—

## VITAL STATISTICS - 1968

DEATHSInfant Deaths (deaths under one year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	—	—	—
	4	4	8
	—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 34

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate  
live births 36.7Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000  
illegitimate live births 0Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per  
1,000 total live births) 25.4Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one  
week per 1,000 total live births) 17Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under  
one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-  
births) 37Maternal Mortality (including abortion

Number of deaths 0

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 0

Crude Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 population 14.2Adjusted Death Rate 11.5Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate 0.97

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR  
(with age and sex)

	CAUSE	AGE	SEX
1.	I.a. Anencephaly with Hydramnios	5 mins.	Female
2.	I.a. Left Side Diaphragmatic Hernia	2 hours	Male
3.	I.a. Extreme Prematurity II Twin Pregnancy	2 hours	Male
4.	I.a. Prematurity (27 weeks of gestation) b. Premature labour due to Ante Partum Haemorrhage	2 hours	Female
5.	I.a. Prematurity	1 week	Female
6.	I.a. Pneumonia b. Prematurity	3 weeks	Male
7.	Asphyxia due to the aspiration of Vomit. Misadventure P.M.	3 months	Female
8.	I.a. Pneumonia II. Hydrocephalus and Congenital Heart Disease	6 months	Male

## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1968 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHOREHAM-BY-SEA

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	AGE IN YEARS						75 AND OVER	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	
TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - STOMACH	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - LUNG, BRONCHUS	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - BREAST	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - UTERUS	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, ETC.	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
BENIGN AND UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
DIABETES MELLITUS	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5
OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, ETC.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CHRONIC RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	11
OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	21
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15
	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12



ESTIMATED POPULATION, BRITHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1959 - 1968

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS				DEATHS				INFANT DEATHS			
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1959	15,980	135	104	239	6	7	13	106	88	194	2	1	3
1960	16,190	136	119	255	5	6	11	105	74	179	2	-	2
1961	17,240	113	107	220	2	6	8	94	100	194	2	-	2
1962	17,520	125	124	249	11	5	16	117	91	208	3	3	6
1963	17,690	130	111	241	12	11	23	100	103	203	1	2	3
1964	18,050	107	102	209	9	7	16	83	95	178	1	2	3
1965	18,190	127	109	236	5	15	20	111	91	202	1	-	1
1966	18,230	108	107	215	14	13	27	117	119	236	2	2	4
1967	18,330	90	115	205	9	10	19	99	101	200	-	2	2
1968	17,950	99	119	218	8	10	18	121	134	255	4	4	8

The causes of death listed on the preceding two pages are according to the new classification of causes of death introduced by the Registrar General in 1968.

Comparative Statistics 1968 In order that birth and death rates respectively can be compared with those of other districts and with England and Wales, the Registrar General provides an "Area Comparability Factor" for births and one for deaths for each district. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

Below are shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Shoreham-by-Sea and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

*	<u>Shoreham-by-Sea</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Birth rate	13.6 (12.6)	16.9 (17.2)
Stillbirth rate	20.7 (13)	14.0 (14.8)
Death rate	11.5 (9.5)	11.9 (11.2)
Infant Mortality rate	34 (13)	18.0 (18.3)
Neonatal Mortality rate	25.4 (9)	12.3 (12.5)
Early neonatal Mortality rate	17.0 (4.5)	10.5 (10.8)
Perinatal Mortality rate	37.8 (18)	25.0 (25.4)

\* Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1967.

## I N F E C T I O U S   D I S E A S E S

Certain changes in the legislation regarding notification of infectious disease took place in 1968.

On 15th June 1968 infective jaundice became generally notifiable under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations 1968.

Jaundice had been notifiable since 1943 in certain eastern areas of England and in nearly eighty local authority districts infective hepatitis had been notifiable under local orders.

On 1st October 1968 changes in disease notifications became operative under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968 and the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

The infectious diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health are:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping cough
Measles	Yellow fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:-

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

A list of diseases notified in 1968 with numbers is shown below.

Dysentery	3
Infective Jaundice	1
Measles	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	9
Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	2

Dysentery. In addition to the three notified cases of dysentery several other cases were reported. A follow up of these cases was carried out and faecal specimens were obtained from the other members of all the households. These were sent for bacteriological examination which revealed that 22 persons were infected with the germ.

Food Poisoning. Members of a family travelling abroad had apparently contracted the disease while abroad. Faecal specimens were submitted and sent for bacteriological examination and *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type U.129 was isolated.

Meningococcal Meningitis. Information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of another District that three students resident in Shoreham had been in contact with a confirmed case of Meningococcal Meningitis in that District. They were kept under surveillance and fortunately did not develop the disease.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966. In accordance with these regulations 2 persons returning to Shoreham-by-Sea from smallpox endemic areas were kept under surveillance for a period of 14 days since they were not in possession of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox on arrival at London (Heathrow) Airport.

International Sanitary Regulations. In accordance with these Regulations 195 international certificates of vaccination were dealt with during the year.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the District in 1968 and I have received the following information from the Medical Director of the Unit.

Number X-Rayed	2,809
Number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision	11
Number of cases of Cancer of Bronchus.	5

S A N I T A R Y   C I R C U M S T A N C E S  
O F   T H E   A R E A

WATER SUPPLY.

The Brighton Corporation supplies all but one of the houses in the District with a direct supply. The supply for this house comes from the North West Sussex Water Board.

I am indebted to Mr. J. L. Fairbank, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Water Department for the following information about the water supply of the District during 1968.

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

2. Bacteriological examination of raw waters were made at weekly intervals in the Department's Laboratory except in certain instances where bacteriological pollution was found to be present in a raw water when samples were examined daily. The treated waters at all stations have been examined on a daily basis. The total number of raw and treated water samples from the pumping stations together with a summary of the bacteriological results obtained is given below:-

W A T E R	Number of samples examined	Number showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml.	Number showing presence of E. Coli in 100 ml.	Number showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
Raw	467	123	92	339
Treated	3227	7	1	3220

Colony counts at 22°C after three days and 37°C after one day's incubation on nutrient agar were generally low in number except in two instances where pollution of the raw waters caused such counts to increase. Seven samples of treated water out of a total of 3227 examined showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers. Four of these samples were obtained from Falmer Pumping Station and were a direct result of faulty sampling technique and the remaining three were obtained from Southover Pumping Station where again faulty sampling technique was thought to be a cause of the low pollution in the samples in view of the fact that the presence of chloramine could be demonstrated on each occasion.

It was necessary to increase the frequency of sampling of the raw water to one sample per day at Mile Oak Pumping Station between 2nd July and 27th August 1968 as a result of pollution brought about, it is thought, by exceptionally heavy rainfall during the last week of June. A similar exercise in daily sampling had to be carried out at Lewes Road Pumping Station between 30th April and 18th June 1968 as a direct result of a blocked sewer on the Hollingdean Estate.

The co-operation of the Brighton Borough Surveyor's Department was instrumental in bringing to an end the overflow of polluting material into the chalk at the earliest possible moment. Abbreviated chemical examinations were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and a general chemical and mineral examination has been made on six samples of each of the Department's sources. Copies of the reports on these examinations made on waters from the Mile Oak Pumping Station, the Shoreham Pumping Station and the Sompting Pumping Station are given in a table on the next page.

Bacteriological examinations together with chloramine determinations have also been made on 856 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total thirteen samples showed the presence of coliform organisms in low numbers. In connection with these samples taken from service reservoirs and also those of treated waters taken at the pumping stations which occasionally show the presence of coliform organisms, an investigation is in progress which is designed to determine whether using bottles with a different type of stopper will decrease the number of false positive results which are being obtained.

A total number of 10,027 samples were examined in the Department's Laboratory during the year. Of these, 3,655 samples were submitted from the Worthing Water Department.

3. Since all water is obtained from chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action and no evidence of such action is apparent.

4. Chlorination with post ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the pumping stations at Patcham, Mile Oak, Sompting and Lewes Road where super and dechlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to locate the cause of

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER 1968

(Expressed in mgm. per litre)

Pumping Station	Colour (Hazen)	Turbidity	Faste	Odour	pH.	ALKALINITY (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Chlorides	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness	Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	Fluoride		
Mile Oak Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.5	178.0	26.8	Nil	0.018	Nil	5.8	0.08	178.0	40.0	218.0	275.0	0.1
Shoreham Pumping Station (Chlorinated)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.35	183.0	32.2	0.0240.026	Nil	5.35	0.12	183.0	57.0	240.0	305.0	0.1	
Sompting Pumping Station (raw)	3	Clear	Normal	Nil	7.4	187.0	27.0	Nil	0.010	Nil	4.00	0.08	187.0	51.0	238.0	284.0	0.1

such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustment is made of those gas dosages used in the sterilisation process.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The services in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal and with refuse collection and disposal are the responsibility of the Council's Surveyor.

The sewage from the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District either gravitates or is pumped to a large underground storage tank holding a million gallons situated at the extreme eastern end of Dolphin Road. The tank is connected by a 45" diameter sewer to the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewerage Board's sea outfall which it joins in Albion Street, Southwick, and which extends under the Harbour and for a distance out to sea from the foreshore of approximately 1,000 feet.

Cesspools. During the year a survey of the cesspools in the District was carried out by the Surveyor's Department. This revealed that there are 103 properties connected to cesspools in the town of which 38 are not capable of connection to the sewer. The 65 properties which can be connected to the sewer at the present time drain to 46 cesspools.

The elimination of cesspool drainage and connection of the properties concerned to the sewers was considered by the Council in 1968.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION

The present method of refuse collection in Shoreham is partly by kerbside collection of dustbins and partly by the use of skeps. The skep is a large container into which are emptied the contents of the dustbin at the place where the dustbin is kept. The Disposal Plant is situated in the Worthing Rural District Council and is used by the Councils of Worthing Rural, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick and Portslade.

In cases of emergency part of the Adur Recreation Ground is used by Shoreham Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961

Drainage. 133 complaints were received concerning defective or obstructed drains and 392 visits were made in connection therewith. 18 informal notices were served.

Dustbins. Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householder and failure to maintain dustbins in a proper state of repair gives rise to a nuisance.

During 1968 complaints received numbered 2, and 28 visits were made in connection with defective dustbins.

3 informal notices were served relating to the provision of new dustbins.

Cleansing of Verminous Premises. During the year 15 houses comprising 67 rooms were found to be infested with fleas or bed-bugs and were disinfested. 23 houses were treated for other insect infestations.

Infested houses are treated with liquid insecticides or gammexene smoke according to circumstances.

The houses and furniture of prospective tenants of Council houses are examined where necessary for the presence of vermin and treated as above.

61 visits were made to other premises comprising 133 rooms which were treated for insects. The treatments carried out under this heading were mainly for cockroaches.

Insecticides used were pyrethrin, gammexene and insecticidal lacquer.

Woodworm in Council Houses. The survey and treatment of Council houses was continued during the year. 8 pre-war Council houses were given a secondary treatment and 1 post-war Council house was given an initial treatment.

The survey has shown that the original treatment of pre-war Council houses for woodworm which commenced in 1961, has proved very satisfactory; the number of cases of re-infestation have been minimal and then only to a slight degree.

Common Lodging Houses. There are no Common Lodging Houses in the District.

Public Conveniences. The Council provides and/or maintains public conveniences at 8 sites at the following places:

1. Buckingham Park	Male and Female.
2. The Beach Lido	Male and Female.
3. St. Wilfrid's Car Park.	Male and Female.
4. The Cemetery.	Male and Female.
5. Kingston Beach.	Male and Female.
6. Middle Street Car Park.	Male and Female.
7. The Red Lion.	Males only.
8. Surry Street.	Males only.

Washing facilities with hot and cold water are provided at Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6. Wash-hand basins with cold water supplies only are provided at Nos. 3 and 4.

Offensive Trades. The Public Health Act, 1936 schedules certain offensive trades and no persons shall establish any of these trades without the consent of the Local Authority. The trades scheduled are those of blood boiler, blood drier, bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, fellmonger, glue maker, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, size maker, soap boiler, tallow melter, tripe boiler.

There is one Offensive Trade business in the District. In addition to the Offensive Trade business, the process of hydrolysis of feathers is carried out on the same premises. This process is registerable under the provisions of the Alkali Etc., Works Regulations Act, 1906 (as extended by the Alkali Etc. Works Orders 1928-1963) and was registered under the Act in August, 1965, and so came under the Alkali Inspectorate.

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, requires that every local authority shall maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area as scrap metal dealers.

There are 10 scrap metal dealers on the Register. Four itinerant collectors of scrap metal applied for certificates of exemption.

Dust and Effluvia. Under Section 92 of The Public Health Act 1936 which relates to matters that are statutory nuisances, there is included "any dust or effluvia caused by any trade, business, manufacture or process and being prejudicial to the health of, or a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood".

Several complaints were received during the year concerning dust and effluvia emanating from works manufacturing road surfacing materials. After informal notices had been served on the occupier of the premises it was found necessary for this to be followed by a statutory notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936. A considerable amount of work was carried out in an endeavour to prevent a nuisance from dust and by the end of the year this nuisance had been abated. With regard to the nuisance from effluvia investigations were carried out following which adjustments to the plant were made. This matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Swimming Baths. There are no public swimming baths in the District, but at the King's Manor Girls' School and at Buckingham Road County Junior School there are open air swimming pools for the use of the schoolchildren. The pools are supplied with mains water. The purification of the water in the pools is carried out by a process of filtration and chlorination. Two samples of swimming pool water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Both results were satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers. Byelaws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961 as to hairdressers and barbers are in operation and were made for the purpose of securing cleanliness of the premises, of the instruments and equipment and of the hairdresser's person and clothing.

There are 4 men's hairdresser and 12 ladies' hairdressers in the town known to the Department. Seven inspections have been made of these premises in 1968. A number of minor contraventions were found and these were remedied following informal action.

There are a number of mobile hairdressers who do not come within the control of the bye-laws.

Pigeons and other birds. Section 74 of the Public Health Act 1961 empowers a local authority to deal with nuisances caused, within any built-up area, by doves, pigeons, starlings or sparrows.

During the year 360 pigeons were caught and destroyed.

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority. Before a licence is granted certain conditions must be complied with.

The number of licences in the District is three, there having been no changes in 1968. No infringements of the conditions of the licences were found during the year.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the District is registered for the use of filling materials.

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year 30 complaints were received concerning smoke or dust alleged to emanate from the chimneys of industrial premises.

128 observations were made in respect of smoke or dust emissions. 9 informal notices were served in respect thereof and these were complied with.

193 visits were made to boiler houses etc., and advice was necessary in the majority of cases.

10 complaints were made concerning smoke nuisance from bonfires, the majority of which were in yards of industrial premises.

Informal action only was necessary and advice was given as to the position about bonfires.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 makes provision in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

A number of complaints alleging noise nuisance were received during 1968. These were investigated and following this and an approach to those responsible certain action was taken by them to abate the noise. The nature of the complaint and the action taken are given below.

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Noise from loading and unloading of food vehicles during the night at a food depot.	Replacement of metal food containers by plastic containers.
Noise caused by heavy earth moving vehicles being used on construction of new Shoreham-By-Pass.	Limiting of noisy operations to the hours of daylight and cessation of Sunday working.
Noise during dances at a church youth club.	Reduction of amplification of the music.
Noise from road breaking drills.	Suitable muffs fixed to the drills.
Extra loud chimes from an ice cream van.	Reduction of the noise.
Noise of mechanical saw.	Reduction of the noise.
Noise of a polisher at a motor repair works.	Reduction of the noise.

Consideration was given by the Council to the noise created by road breaking drills and a suitable letter was sent to statutory undertakers and contractors operating in the area requesting that all their road breaking drills be equipped with suitable sound deadening muffs. This letter brought a good response from the recipients and co-operation was promised.

#### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on.

No application for a licence has been received in respect of premises in this District since the Act came into operation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Rodent Control

The purpose of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	8155	32
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	240	14
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	147 107	14
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	228	25
b. Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	96 7	18

SEWERS. No infestation by rats during the year.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1961

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of heating appliances which are not fitted with such fireguards as are prescribed by the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953, and the sale of oil heaters which do not comply with the Oil Heaters Regulations 1962.

During the year 19 visits were made to premises where such appliances are sold and 122 such appliances were examined and found to comply with the Regulations.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The number of caravans situated in the District in 1968 were as follows:

Number of individual caravans	1
Number of caravan sites	1
Number of caravans on this site	18

23 visits were made in respect of caravans and caravan sites under the provisions of the above Act. The caravan site is privately owned.

Difficulties have been experienced in advising 'travellers' of suitable sites where they can station a caravan, there being no such sites in the locality.

2 caravans in gardens of houses and occupied for human habitation are exempt from licensing under the provisions of the Act.

#### MORTUARY

In December 1967 the Council approved the provision of refrigerated cabinets in the Council's Mortuary. However, early in 1968 proposals were before the Council for a scheme for the sharing of the mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital by the Hospital Authority and the Council (including facilities for Southwick UDC and Chanctonbury RDC who had used the Council's Mortuary).

The Council rescinded their previous decisions regarding the provision of refrigerated cabinets in the Council's Mortuary and agreed in principle to the formulation of a scheme for sharing the mortuary facilities at Southlands Hospital as aforesaid. This matter was in hand at the end of the year.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act provides for the compulsory removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Fortunately, it was not necessary to invoke the provisions of this Act during 1968.

F O O D -and- F O O D P R E M I S E S

The Department has records of various food businesses totalling 343, which are carried on at 231 food premises in the District.

Bakehouses	5
Butchers	14
Confectionery shops and bakers	6
Fish (fried)	3
Fish (wet)	4
Food manufacturers	4
Greengrocery	13
Grocery	33
Ice-cream manufacturers	4
Ice-cream - retail sales	61
Licensed premises and clubs	35
Milk Distributors	21
Off Licences	5
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc.	24
Restaurants, cafes etc.	
(a) restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	27
(b) factory canteens	12
(c) hospitals, nursing homes, hostels	7
(d) schools	12
(e) boarding houses	5
(f) public hall kitchens	13
Sweet shops	21
Warehouses	5
Miscellaneous	9

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

## THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 26. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on page 26. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 make provisions relating to other matters of hygiene in food handling which include: protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; etc.

Below is a table showing the contraventions of these Regulations found in 1968.

REGULATION	Number of Contraventions
Reg. 8 Protection of food from risk of contamination	8
Reg. 9 Personal cleanliness	4
Reg. 16 Hot and cold water/other facilities	2
Reg. 17 First aid materials to be provided	3
Reg. 19 Facilities for washing food and equipment	1
Reg. 23 Cleanliness and repair etc. of food rooms	7
Reg. 24 Accumulation of refuse etc.	2

The premises to which the above contraventions relate are listed below:

Butchers	1	Confectioner	1
Cafe Kitchen	2	Greengrocer	4
School Kitchen	4	Grocer	3
Canteen Kitchen	1	Licensed premises	1

Complaints of unhygienic food handling were received during the year as follows:

Smoking of tobacco in grocers shops;  
Fish on sale in the street;  
Bread on display in shop unprotected  
from coughs and sneezes;  
Bread stored above drainage man-hole  
cover;  
Dirty restaurant kitchen;  
Dirty plates in restaurant.

Only the complaints relating to the bread and the dirty kitchen were substantiated and immediate action was taken by the proprietors following representations by the department. No formal action was taken in respect of these complaints.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND  
DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966  
as amended.

These Regulations which came into force on the 1st January 1967 lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles.

There are no markets within the district.

17 food vehicles and stalls were inspected during the year and in 6 instances informal notices were served advising of 13 contraventions.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1968 three new registrations were added to, and one deleted from the Council's Register. Below is shown the number of premises on the Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream	4
Premises registered for the sale and/or storage of ice cream	61
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	24

#### FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1968, 19 complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations. Five of the complaints were not substantiated.

Below are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

<u>Offence.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
Sold a tin of garden peas which contained glass (Section 2 of the Act).	Fine of £25.
Sold a garlic sausage intended for, but unfit for, human consumption (Section 8 of the Act).	Complaint dismissed.
Sold a leg of New Zealand lamb to the surface of which was adhering animal excreta (Section 2 of the Act). Fine of £15.	

<u>Offence.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
Sold a loaf which contained foreign matter which consisted of dough with compounds of iron and mineral grease (Section 2 of the Act).	Fine of £10. Costs £4.14.0.
Sold a steak and kidney pie intended for, but unfit for, human consumption (Section 8 of the Act).	Fine of £10. Costs £4.14.0.
Sold a fresh cream trifle the cream layer of which was sour (Section 2 of the Act).	Fine of £30. Costs £4.14.0.

Other complaints included those relating to potato chips; pineapple chunks; canned meat; fish; Irish stew etc.

Warning letters were sent in respect of two of the complaints. In the other cases no action was taken for lack of sufficient evidence or other reasons.

#### Unsound Food.

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food. There follows a list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1968.

	Ton	Cwt.	Qr.	lb.	Oz.
Canned and prepacked foods	1	8	3	16	14
Fish and fish products				7	0
Total weight	1	8	3	23	14

With regard to the disposal of food unfit for human consumption, quantities of meat over 28 lb. in weight are collected by a local firm for processing. Smaller quantities of meat and other condemned foods are taken, by arrangement with Hove Corporation to the destructor in Hove.

#### ICE CREAM

46 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice-cream. These samples were reported on as follows:

Grade I	24
Grade II	16
Grade III	3
Grade IV	3

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture or handling.

Discussions took place with representatives of the manufacturers concerning the unsatisfactory results.

#### MILK

##### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1968 the following were registered:

Milk distributors	20
Dairy premises	1

##### Examination of Milk

No samples of milk were sent for examination in 1968.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

In accordance with Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, no animal to which section one of this Act applies shall be slaughtered or stunned in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard by any person except in accordance with a licence granted by a local authority. A licence in force under this section shall be in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein and may be renewed from time to time for a like period at the discretion of the authority by whom it was granted.

Two licences "to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard" were renewed in 1968.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

### LICENSING ACT, 1964

As regards registration of premises under the Licensing Act, 1964, the Public Health Department has three main points to consider - compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations of that part of the premises concerned with the storage and sale of food, adequacy of sanitary accommodation and adequacy and efficiency of ventilation arrangements.

Inspections were made of five premises for which applications for renewal of registration were made in 1968. From the food hygiene aspects 4 of the premises were in a satisfactory condition. In the other case, certain work was required to be carried out and an informal notice was served.

### EGG PASTEURISATION

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

### POULTRY PROCESSING

There are no poultry processing premises in the District.

DOGS IN FOOD SHOPS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Circular 25/68 was received from the Ministry of Health in 1968. In this Circular it is stated that the Minister of Health is of the opinion that while it is desirable that dogs should be kept out of food premises a legal ban is not necessary in view of the present requirements in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

It is considered that the best way of supplementing the present legal requirements is for local authorities to follow the advice first given in the Ministry of Food Circular MF 20/51 and to encourage food traders to display a notice signed by the Medical Officer of Health requesting customers not to bring dogs into the food premises.

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## H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant housing acts.

### HOUSING ACT 1957

This Act makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding; and for the provision of housing accommodation.

#### Section 16 Power of Council to accept undertaking as to reconstruction or use of unfit house.

The Council had under consideration Official Representations made by the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Sections 16 and 157 of the Housing Act in 1968, and prior to 1968, in respect of the properties named below.

26 Church Street. This property is included in the Shoreham-by-Sea (Church Street Number 2) Building Preservation Order 1962. In 1968 the front main wall of the house collapsed. The Medical Officer of Health then made an official Representation in respect of the property. Reconstruction of the front wall was carried out as a matter of urgency and further consideration of the Official Representation was deferred by the Council.

32 and 34 West Street. The Official Representation in respect of these properties was made in September 1967. Following discussion with the owners, informal proposals by them to carry out works were accepted by the Council. Work was in progress at the end of the year.

Section 17 (Duty of local authority to make a Demolition or Closing Order or to purchase house where no undertaking is accepted.)

3 Old Erringham Farm Cottages. A Demolition Order was made in respect of 3 Old Erringham Farm Cottages in June 1968 (Official Representation 1967).

However, in September 1968 a Notice was given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government that this house was of sufficient architectural or historic interest to render it inexpedient that it be demolished pending determination of the question whether it should be made the subject of a Building Preservation Order under Section 30 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1962, or included in a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled or approved under the provisions of Section 32 of that Act.

The Council, therefore, in pursuance of Section 26 of the Housing Act 1957 made an Order determining the Demolition Order and making a Closing Order on the house, prohibiting its use for any purpose other than that approved by the Council.

148 East Brighton Road. Following an Official Representation by the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Sections 16 and 157 of the Housing Act 1957 the Council made a Closing Order prohibiting the use of the house for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the Council.

Section 18 Power to make a Closing Order as to part of a Building.

Following Official Representations by the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Sections 16 and 157 of the Housing Act 1957 the Council dealt with the properties named below as indicated.

8 Southdown Road. Closing Order prohibiting the use of the second floor east room for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the Council.

67 Brighton Road. Closing Order prohibiting the use of the ground floor flat for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the Council.

38 New Road. Closing order prohibiting the use of the front basement of the said building for any purpose other than as domestic storage.

An Official Representation was before the Council in 1968 in respect of two basement rooms of the house known as 56 New Road but the matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Section 42. Power to declare an area to be a clearance area.

Clearance Areas. The 1955-60 Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Minister in 1955 provided for the clearance of 148 houses. Since then 25 other houses were added to the programme. Up to the end of 1968, 152 of these houses have been dealt with leaving 21 houses yet to be dealt with. No further programme has been submitted by the Council to the Minister.

Areas represented in 1968. The area named below was represented in 1968 and was still under consideration by the Council at the end of the year.

<u>Area.</u>	<u>No. of houses in area.</u>
12, 14, 16 & 18 Old Shoreham Road.	4

Areas represented prior to 1968 and still under consideration by the Council during 1968.

<u>Area.</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Date represented.</u>
(1) 11, 13 and 14 Ship Street.	3	10th November 1964.
(2) 46 and 48 West Street.	2	12th October 1965.

No.(1) above was still under consideration by the Council at the end of 1968.

No.(2) above. The Historic Shoreham Trust submitted a specification of works to be carried out at 46 and 48 West Street and this with certain amendments was accepted by the Council. The works were completed before the end of the year.

Provision of Housing Accommodation Below is a summary of the number of units of housing accommodation (a) completed and (b) under construction by the Council in 1968.

Number of units completed in 1968 73

Number of units under construction  
but not completed in 1968. 5

Housing Applications Below are particulars relating to applications for Council houses, flats etc. Applications for transfers between Council houses are not included.

1. Number of applicants on Council's Housing Department's Register at 1st January 1968	295
2. Number of applicants added to the Register in 1968	110
3. Number of applicants rehoused in 1968 from slum clearance property	Nil
4. Number of applicants rehoused in 1968 from general waiting list	109
5. Number of applicants removed from Register in 1968 because rehoused privately, left district etc.	23
6. Number of applicants on Register 31st December 1968.	273

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958 (as amended)

Discretionary Grants

In accordance with Section 30 of the above-mentioned Act local authorities may give assistance to persons who wish to improve houses to a good standard or to convert them into flats.

Four applications were received during 1968 for these grants which are known as Discretionary Grants. Particulars of these grants are given below; three were approved in 1968.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of grant</u>
39 Ship Street	£372.10. -.
11 Queens Place	£353.16.10.
38 New Road	£333. 6. 4.

One application for a Discretionary Grant was under consideration at the end of 1968.

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959  
as amended by HOUSING ACT 1961 & HOUSING ACT 1964

Standard Grants.

Under this Act local authorities are required to make grants known as Standard Grants if applications are made for such to help meet the cost of improving houses, by providing, for the first time, any or all of the standard amenities viz: fixed bath or shower; wash hand basin; internal water closet; hot water supply; food store.

There were 10 applications for these grants in 1968. The amount of grant is half the cost of the works subject to the maximum amount of grant per item of improvement. Particulars of these grants are given below; 9 were approved in 1968.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Amount of grant</u>
16 Rosslyn Avenue	Subject to a maximum of £45
5 Dolphin Road	Subject to a maximum of £50
37 John Street	Subject to a maximum of £40
16 Victoria Road	Subject to a maximum of £155
26 Gordon Road	Subject to a maximum of £155
27 West Street	Subject to a maximum of £60
423 Upper Shoreham Road	Subject to a maximum of £40
141 Old Shoreham Road	Subject to a maximum of £155
9 Dolphin Road	Subject to a maximum of £70

One application was still under consideration at the end of 1968. The first two grants listed above were not proceeded with.

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

Enquiries as to outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in respect of the searches for which application was made in 1968. The searches numbered 783.

F A C T O R I E S  
S H O P S -and- O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories, i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories, i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On following pages are (a) a list of factories in the district and (b) tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Factories registered in the District.

The following is a summary of industries and trades registered:

Agricultural	1
Animal Feeding Stuff Manufacturer	1
Boat Yard	3
Builders and Builders' Merchants	11
Building and Engineering Sites	13
Car Breaking	1
Chemical Blenders	1
Coal Grading	1
Clothing	2
Cycle Repairs	1
Concrete and Ballast Grading	6
Detergents	1
Engineers	13
Electronic Equipment	1
Food Manufacturers	8
Laundry and Dry Cleaning	3
Name Plate Manufacturer	1
Office Machinery Repairs	1
Optical Lenses Manufacturer	1
Packing Case Manufacturer	1
Photographic Processing	1
Printers	2
Plastic Manufacturers	2
Radio and Electrical	2
Road Surfacing Plant	1
Scrap Metal Dealers	2
Shoe Repairer	1
Surgical Instruments	1
Timber Merchants and Joinery	8
Timber Preservation	1
Tool Maker	1
Upholstery and Soft Furnishing	2
Watch Repairer	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	22

## FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of  
the Factories Act, 1961.

### PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health  
Inspectors)

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	8	9	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	77	6	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclu- ding outworkers' premises)	13	13	-	-
TOTAL	119	99	6	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of  
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
Total	6	5	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133		Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
				Notices served
Wearing apparel	6	-	-	-
) Making etc.				
) Cleaning		-	-	-
) and				
) Washing				-
Curtains & Furniture hangings	5	-	-	-
	11	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises, came into operation in 1964.

Two Public Health Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act carry out these duties as part of their duties as Public Health Inspectors.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1968. It appears that few employers commencing business in the district are aware of the necessity for registration under the Act.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Registered Premises		
	Number regist'd. during year	Total no. regist'd at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	5	58	43
Retail Shops	10	109	103
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	2	10	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	18	17
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	18	195	169

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 267.

Table C - Analysis of Persons Employed by Workplace

Class of workplace							No. of persons employed
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	364
Wholesale shops, warehouses			..	..	..	..	156
Catering establishments open to the public							73
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fuel storage depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Total - (508 males and 509 females)					..		1017

#### Contraventions

During 1968 notices were served on 21 employers notifying them of contraventions of the Act.

74 contraventions were remedied during the year.

#### Accidents

Two accidents were reported during the year neither of which necessitated any action being taken by the employer.

#### Exemptions

No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

#### Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions during 1968 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1968.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH:

Accumulations	22
Animals, the keeping of	5
Caravans	1
Drainage	133
Dustbins	2
Noise	18
Offensive odours	335
Premises	23
Rats and Mice	226
Smoke and Dust	30
Structural defects	34
Unhygienic food handling	6
Unsound food	42
Vermin (other than rats and mice) and insects	81
Water Supply	2
Miscellaneous	12

HOUSING:

Inspections under Public Health Acts	255
Inspections under Housing Acts	104
Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	141

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Inspections of:

(a) Food	81
(b) Food premises (registered)	119
(c) Food premises (non-registered)	271
(d) Dairies and milk distributors	4
(e) Vans	17

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC. UNDER VARIOUS ACTS:

Accumulations	95
Agricultural Premises	9
Animals, the keeping of	13
Atmospheric pollution	193
Caravans	23
Drainage	392
Dustbins	28
Factories- power	77
Factories- Non-power	9

Factories - building sites etc	13
Hairdressers	7
Halls	7
Heating appliances - premises	19
Infectious Disease	155
Insect Pests	48
Noise	64
Offensive Trades	155
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	267
Outworkers	17
Pet Shops	7
Public Conveniences	40
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act	2
Rodent Control	194
Water Supply	24
Woodworm	5

MISCELLANEOUS:

Interviews	271
Investigation of food complaints	20
Smoke observations	128
Other visits (including those where access not obtainable)	226

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED IN 1968:

<u>Act under which Notice served:</u>	<u>Number served:</u>
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare) Provisions Act	1
Clean Air Act	6
Factories Act	6
Food & Drugs Act	24
Hairdressers Byelaws	1
Noise Abatement Act	9
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	21
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	8
Public Health Acts	56

90 of the Notices served were complied with during the year;  
also 37 from the previous year.

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED  
as a result of service of notices:

Accumulations	9
Cesspools repaired	1
Drains cleansed	15
Drains repaired	3
Damp Walls and Ceilings treated	14
Doors repaired and renewed	1
Dustbins provided	2
Floors repaired	1
Food premises defects	11
Food vehicles defects	10
Factories Act	2
Guttering provided or repaired	3
Hairdressers Byelaws	1
Improvement of lighting and ventilation	8
Larders provided	1
Miscellaneous	2
Noise	5
Offices and Shops Act	74
Prevention of damage by Pests Act	4
Roofs repaired	2
Sinks renewed	2
Smoke and dust	6
Windows repaired	5
Walls and ceilings repaired	5
Walls cleansed	6
Water Supply connected	3
W.C.'s provided	3

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## A P P E N D I X

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned:

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

##### Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District.

The names of these hospital are:

Southlands Hospital	- General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	- General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	- General Hospital
Swandean Hospital	- Infectious Diseases and long-stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	- Maternity Hospital

##### Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home nursing
4. Health visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care  
of persons suffering from illness
8. Home help

### General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the authority responsible for exercising functions with respect to the provision of service under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

### MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The Local Authority Services under this Act are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, St. Francis Hospital Haywards Heath and The Acres, Worthing.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton  
Southlands Hospital Laboratory, Shoreham-by-Sea  
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes









